family as thus limited extended from Upper Cambrian to Upper Silurian times. The earliest known Graptolites were those of the Skiddaw Slates, which he thought would prove to belong to the Upper Cambrian series. The Skiddaw area he considered to extend into Canada, where the Quebec group belongs to it. Genera of Graptolites belonging to this area are represented in Australia; and this the author regarded as indicative of migration, but in which direction was uncertain. Having discussed the forms of Graptolites characteristic of the deposits in the Skiddaw-Quebec area, the author proceeded to indicate the mode in which the family is represented in the areas of deposition of the great Silurian series—namely, the Llandeilo areas of Wales and Scotland, the Coniston area of the North of England, the Gala area of South Scotland, the Hudson-River area of North America, and the Saxon and Bohemian areas—giving under each of these heads a list of species, with indications of their probable derivation.—*Proc. Geol. Soc.* Feb. 1872.

Notice of a new Netted Sponge (Meyerella) *from the Philippines.*

By Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S. &c.

The British Museum has just received a very beautiful clavate netted sponge, discovered in the Philippines by Dr. Adolf Bernhard Meyer, which I have proposed to indicate as a new genus under the name of Meyerella.

Sponge simple, elongate, clavate, acute at the apex, at which are placed several tufts of short cylindrical fibres. The body of the sponge is elongate-fusiform, with longitudinal ridges irregularly disposed, often inosculating together, leaving various-shaped deep concavities on the surface. These ridges and the very numerous irregularly shaped often confluent elevations in the concavities between them are furnished with various-shaped large oscules on the upper surface. The sides of the ridges and the tops of the prominences are all united by a very fine cobweb-like netted coat, formed of numerous fibres, and pierced with an immense number of very minute exceedingly close perforations. The stem cylindrical, thick, ending in a thick cylindrical tuft of elongated glassy fibres, evidently anchoring the sponge in the sand; numerous cylindrical bunches of fibre are to be seen through the substance of the sponge extending throughout the greater part of the length of the stem. Species:—

Meyerella claviformis.

Hab. Philippines (*Dr. Meyer,* Brit. Mus.).

Additional Note on Osteocella septentrionalis.

By Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S. &c.

I have been informed by Dr. Günther that this species (see Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 4, vol. ix. p. 405) is frequently found in Buzzard Inlet, near New Westminster, Fraser River, British Columbia, which confirms my original supposition that it probably comes from the west coast of America.